Equal Rights

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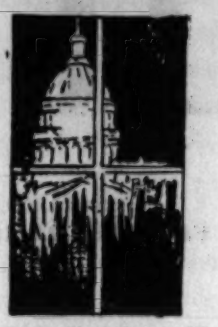
Senator Charles Waterman of Colorado discusses the Equal Rights Amendment with Mary Moss Wellborn of Mississippi, of the National Woman's Party. Senator Waterman is Chairman of the Senate Committee in charge of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Equal Rights



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Edith Houghton Hooker . . . Editor
Ruby A. Black . . . Managing Editor
Dora G. Ogle . . . Business Manager

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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY
The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT
"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 64.]
Introduced in the Senate, January 4, 1923, by Senator Charles E. Curtis, Kansas.
Introduced in the House, May 18, 1923, by Representative Frederick W. Magrady, Pennsylvania.

Well Said

IF YOU have not read Wainwright Evans' article, "When Lovely Woman Votes 'Thumbs Down,'" you should repair at once to the nearest newsstand and secure a copy of *World's Work* for February. There you will find entertainment suited to the soul of a Feminist, as, for example, in the following lines:

"Equal Rights for Men and Women."

"The National Woman's Party, a radical Feminist organization that made itself famous years ago by picketing the White House and getting itself arrested rather regularly, officially supported Mr. Hoover for a different set of reasons, which reveal equally well the line of sex cleavage to which I have already called attention. Governor Smith made a speech in Newark, New Jersey, in which he attacked all and sundry who were opposed to legislation designed to afford special protection to women—the New York law, for instance, which forbids employers to employ women after ten o'clock at night. The National Woman's Party opposes such legislation on the ground that it keeps women from obtaining positions that should be open to them on terms of equal competition with men; and it demands that all legislation of that sort, if it is to be passed, shall apply equally to men and women.

"On the other hand, Senator Curtis is standing sponsor for the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, which would place men and women on an absolutely equal footing and would automatically cancel any law that discriminated against women as to inheritance, property rights, and other matters in which men now have the advantage. Also, Mr. Hoover, while he has not committed himself as to a constitutional amendment, has expressed himself as in sympathy with the general principle of Equal Rights for men and women. The National Woman's Party therefore supported Mr. Hoover. Its influence is widespread and is spreading wider. It reaches Feminists everywhere and assists them by defining such issues."

WE are delighted to find a popular author who understands so clearly the functional usefulness of the Woman's Party. Time was when the vision of popular authors was not so broad. Mr. Evans phrases the case perfectly. The Woman's Party defines the issue of Equal Rights nationally and internationally and thereby assists Feminists everywhere.

Murder Will Out

INJURED and outraged is the attitude of the American Federation of Labor as a result of certain charges made by Maud Williams of Typographical Union No. 6, New York City, during a hearing before the committee on labor and industries of the Massachusetts Legislature on February 13 on a bill to prohibit night work for women in all branches of manufacturing.

Miss Williams opposed the bill on the ground that it deprived women who desired to work nights in manufacturing plants of an opportunity to do so.

She charged that the American Federation of Labor, of which she is a member, was "chiefly interested in protecting jobs for men without regard for women." She also charged that labor leaders became interested in the health of women in manufacturing only when the women became efficient in performing jobs usually held by men.

The retort of the American Federation of Labor was a virulent little attack on the Woman's Party, which seems to us to be not germaine.

It is a perfectly patent fact that the American Federation of Labor has "neglected women," as many of the headlines on February 14 said. The male members of the American Federation of Labor have grudged women entrance into the locals, have impeded their progress in industry in many ways and have offered them something they did not want for themselves in place of organization, namely, "protective legislation."

And now one of their own members speaks out in meeting and they are chagrined. What could be more inevitable? Murder will out, and more and more women will make the same charges publicly as time passes unless the American Federation of Labor mends its ways. If labor men wish to be treated fairly themselves, it is not too much to ask that they themselves occasionally practice the Golden Rule.

Labor Leaders Demand Industrial Equality

JOSEPHINE CASEY of New York and Chicago, well-known organizer of women in industry, and Jose Kelly, Commissioner of the Departments of Commerce and Labor of Mexico, declared that equality between men and women in industry is absolutely necessary, at a tea given in Miss Casey's honor at National Headquarters of the National Woman's Party on February 12.

Miss Casey, who has devoted her life to Equal Rights between men and women in every field of life, and to the organization of workers for better wages, hours, and conditions of work, and Mr. Kelly, prominent in the Mexican labor movement, were recently married. Both are now working together for equality between men and women in industry and for improved conditions for both men and women workers.

Mr. Kelly spoke very interestingly on the labor and Feminist movements in Mexico, and explained his stand on Equal Rights in the following words:

"Men and women are always equal when simple living and pioneer endurance obtain. They are not equal when luxury and easy living are running riot.

"In the European Salon period the wrong protection and the wrong influence went full blast. Man with his petty little protection dominated woman, but woman with her petty little intrigue dominated rulers. You know the result. I never waste time opposing a fundamental right. It becomes a recognized fact very soon."

P. & A. Photo.

Josephine Casey, of New York and Chicago, returns to National Woman's Party Headquarters to speak on the necessity of industrial equality. Left to right: Mabel Vernon, National Executive Secretary of the Woman's Party; Josephine Casey, former organizer of the Woman's Party and prominent industrial leader; Burnita Shelton Matthews, Chairman of the Lawyers Council of the Woman's Party.

Miss Casey was for years an organizer of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union both in Boston and New York, directing the successful strike of 30,000 garment workers in New York. When Miss Casey began her work with the Garment Workers' Union in New York, there was a depleted treasury and depleted membership, but after her activities with the union, there was a membership of 26,000 and $40,000 in the treasury. She was sent by the Ladies' Garment Workers to help the teamsters' strike in Toledo.

Miss Casey has the distinction of being the first woman officer of the Street Car Employees' International Union and the only woman delegate at its first convention.

She was foremost in the ranks of women in industry who fought for the right to vote, being the first working woman to appear before the Legislature of Illinois for suffrage, and a speaker at the first open-air suffrage meeting in New York, which was mobbed.

"This one-sided legislation will not work," Miss Casey said, in referring to laws applying to women in industry and not to men. "In talking to many of the labor leaders, I find that they recognize the fact that this so-called protective legislation is really hurting the American Federation of Labor, but they say that the Federation is moving ahead cautiously because it is afraid to offend women's fraternal organizations that are friendly to the American Federation of Labor. The inevitable result of this sort of foolish basis is that there will be an irritation developed between those two forces that had better recognize it in time and get on a frank basis."

MR. KELLY'S address follows:

"When a committee of the Woman's Party approached one of the consuls from South America on the question of equality of women in his country, he replied that the women he represented were Latin Americans and very different from the women of North America in that they did not desire equality but preferred devotion from men, that they made a charming picture as they stood on their balconies with a red rose in their hair and listened to the soft music from stringed instruments played by male admirers.

"In introducing me the chairman asked if this was a true description of conditions in the country I represented, Mexico, to which I reply that you cannot have a balcony scene from a one-story adobe house. Impossible! I think the distinguished gentleman was stretching his imagination. It is certainly not true of Mexico, for what we prefer to cherish is the memory of splendid, strong, faithful women who fought by our sides to make the Revolution a success.

"In the happy era when Mexicans were Mexicans before the invader came, the women, free and happy, played their part. This is why it was so difficult for the sister of Cuohtemoe to understand the meaning of surrender, and why the Yaqui Indians, the unconquered, revere her as a goddess and like to pretend they are descended from her. They were so impressed with her courage and intelligence.

"In 1521 when Cortez was beseiging Mexico City, the flank and rear action defense troops were women. They remained in the rear and fought with arrows, javelins and rocks until the last moat was filled up. When the city was entered these women were not wearing roses and listening to guitars; they were helping their Indian brothers and fathers to erect barricades, and they stood by during the entire seige which lasted for months.

"I wish I could show you a troop train of the Revolutionary Army. High on top were the men with pointed rifles; the next layer, the women with their children and on the next were the provisions, often live chickens in crates and squealing pigs.

"In the Revolution since 1810 women have taken an active part. They fought when necessary; they were the commissary supplying the army with food. They were as truly the efficient nurses as if they belonged to the trained Red Cross. They did not like the discomfort of battle any more than any other women, but they preferred it to enduring peonage.

"It was they who frequently decided that the struggle must go on: they thought of their children and the life they had before them — peonage, low pay, without land and without education—and they demanded something different.

"The Mexican women as a whole are working for reforms. The Government

recognizes the importance of women and has appointed them to official positions. The confidence of the Government in their mentality was shown when Esperanya Bringas was asked to write a text-book which is used in 17,000 schools. Respect was shown when the Government appointed women to study the question of immigration.

"An outgrowth of the Feminist movement was that the old protective laws carried over from Spain have been largely eliminated. In 1921 a magnificent protest meeting was held to get action on two bills. More than eight thousand women from the very poorest to the well-to-do entered the House of Deputies and demanded action, and got it.

"The Feminist movement is growing and the result is good. I am glad to tell you that a fine Mexican señorita has just been appointed to the Consulate at Los Angeles. During 110 years of struggle Mexico has been working for a democracy which will benefit all persons regardless of sex."

The two bills referred to above were as follows: There was an old Spanish custom which held that the wife could not leave the house without her husband's consent. The law was changed prohibiting the police or any other authority from interfering with the going about of either the man or the woman.

The other law which was changed dealt with inheritance. According to the law, the woman could not inherit unless it was specifically mentioned in the husband's will. Likewise, she had no control of her children, the father being able to give them away during her lifetime.

Senate Discusses Porto Rican Suffrage

A CABLEGRAM signed by the heads of two political parties in Porto Rico urging support for the Bingham-Kiess bill granting suffrage to women of Porto Rico gave rise to a discussion of the question on the floor of the Senate on February 11.

Vice-President Dawes laid the following cablegram before the Senate:

San Juan, P. R., February 11, 1929.

HON. CHARLES DAWES,
President United States Senate,
Washington:

Caucus senators and representatives Republican-Socialist coalition Porto Rican Legislature, representing over 120,000 voters, earnestly request United States Senate, Senators Bingham and Bayard especially, approve pending bill granting Porto Rican women suffrage. Opposition raised due to local rights legislature is less important that incorporation privilege amendment women suffrage organic act of Porto Rico.

RAFAEL MARTINEZ NADAL,
President Republican Party.
SANTIAGO IGLESIAS,
President Socialist Party.

Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, one of the sponsors of the measure, explained his stand as follows:

"Mr. President, there seems to have been some misunderstanding among my good friends in Porto Rico. I notice a reference to me in this cablegram that has just been handed down by the Vice-President. The facts in regard to the situation of woman suffrage in Porto Rico are these:

"At the beginning of this Congress I introduced a bill granting to the women of Porto Rico the same rights in regard to voting as the men have, believing that had the Congress, when it gave the men of Porto Rico the right to vote, done so after the nineteenth amendment was adopted, this matter would have been attended to at that time. Instead of that, the right to vote was granted before the nineteenth amendment to the Constitution was adopted, and consequently the women of Porto Rico have never had the right to vote. But that bill, being referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions, was laid upon the table in the committee. I was not successful in persuading a majority of the committee to report it favorably. Later on the House of Representatives passed a similar bill in the House and sent it over to us; and at that time the committee acted favorably, and that bill is now upon the calendar. It has, however, been adversely reported by a minority of the members of that committee, so that the minority report is also upon the calendar."

Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, one of the signers of the minority report against the bill, then asked Senator Bingham if it was not true that under the Constitution of Porto Rico the Porto Rican Legislature has authority to confer suffrage on the women of Porto Rico, "if it sees fit to do so, without any help or action at all on the part of the Federal Congress?"

The following debate then took place:

Mr. Bingham.—"That is true, Mr. President, because when the Congress gave to the Porto Ricans the right to vote they gave to the legislature the right to say who should vote. The place at which my distinguished friend from Maryland and I differ is in this regard: Both of us are strong for local self-government and State rights; but our States, where we learned that, had the right to vote first, before the Union was formed, and we surrendered a certain part of our rights to the United States when the Union was formed. On the other hand, the people of Porto Rico did not have the right to vote until we gave it to them. When we gave it to them, unfortunately, we gave it to them before the nineteenth amendment was passed. Had we given it to them after the nineteenth amendment was passed, I am sure we would have done it in such a way as not to deprive the women of Porto Rico of the right to vote."

Mr. Tydings.—"Does not the Senator think that the people of Porto Rico are competent to handle their own affairs down there without coercion or guidance from the Federal Government in this purely local matter?"

Mr. Bingham.—"I think it would be better if we told them that they must not limit the right to vote by reason of sex."

Mr. Tydings.—"Then where does our policy of State rights begin and end, if we undertake to change it on every little matter of local self-government in which we may differ with them?"

Mr. Bingham.—"Mr. President, the point is that we gave them the right to vote in the first place. They did not have it in the first place as our ancestors did. That is the difference."

Mr. Tydings.—"But it seems to me that the people of Porto Rico are competent to settle that matter for themselves."

At the conclusion of this debate, Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona placed in the *Congressional Record* a letter from Ana L de Velez, president of the Porto Rican Association of Women Voters, with his answer to it, a letter written by Felix Cordova Davila, Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico to Mrs. Velez, the minority report on the measure, and a compilation of the educational qualifications for voting in the law of the various States.

Mrs. Velez's letter said:

San Juan, P. R., January 27, 1929.

THE HON. SENATOR HAYDEN,
United States Congress,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: The island press has released the news that you will be the leader of the opposition to the bill amending our organic law to the effect of granting the women of Porto Rico, American citizens, the right to vote. If this is so, allow us to believe that your attitude must be based on misleading information as to political and social conditions here, particularly regarding women.

For this reason we believe it our duty to bring to your attention, among others, one single fact which will perhaps make you rectify your stand in this matter. We refer to the fact that a large number of Ameri-

can citizens, the women of Porto Rico, have not the electoral franchise in our own land, while with our votes we could change the tide of the election in Continental United States, where Porto Rican women are now exercising the right to vote.

We can assure you that the passage of this law will cause no social revolution in this island as some prejudiced people will have you believe.

The Asociacion Puertorriquena de Mujeres Sufragistas invites you to reconsider this matter so that you may favor instead of opposing it, thus keeping in consonance with the principles of American democracy and earning thereby the gratitude of the women of Porto Rico.

We remain sir,

Most sincerely yours,

ANA L. DE VELEZ.

Presidenta Asociacion Puertorriquena, de Mujeres Sufragistas.

Senator Hayden's letter is too long to reproduce here, but the gist of the argument was that he believed that the Legislature of Porto Rico rather than Congress should enfranchise the women of Porto Rico.

The minority report from the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions was signed by Senators Jesse H. Metcalf of Rhode Island, Peter Norbeck of North Dakota, Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware, Carl Hayden of Arizona, and Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, the first two being Republicans and the last three being Democrats.

Women and the Olympic Games

By Helen N. Smith,
Associate Professor of Physical Education,
University of Cincinnati

EDITOR'S NOTE: Publication of this article does not commit the National Woman's Party to the opinion expressed by the author. The Woman's Party has taken no action with regard to the question of women's participation in the Olympic Games.

OF significance in the field of Women's sports and athletics were the resolutions passed on January 5, 1929, by the Women's Division of the National Amateur Athletic Association. These resolutions were as follows:

"I. We do not approve of competition for women in the Olympic Games at the present time, for three reasons. The games involve:

a. Specialized training for the few.
b. Opportunity for the exploitation of girls and women.
c. Possible strain in training and during the contests.

II. Inasmuch as the United States is acting in the capacity of host at the Olympic Games of 1932, the Women's Division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation makes the following suggestions:

a. That we send a letter to the proper committee offering to assist in every way possible in the entertaining of the women participants.
b. That we get in touch with the proper authorities and ask for the opportunity of putting on during the games a festival of some sort which might include dancing, music, singing, mass sports and games, banquets, conferences, etc."

The Women's Division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation has a tremendous influence throughout the United States. With few exceptions the universities and colleges are standing behind its platform and program in its entirety. School systems are falling into line very quickly, and many industrial organizations in the cities are moulding their programs accordingly.

This organization does not aim to exclude or limit women in athletics. It believes that the same ideals and standards are applicable to men, but being a women's organization, it accordingly has no concern with the problems or fallacies of men's athletics.

In the platform of this organization the following statements appear.

"The Women's Division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation of America believes in the spirit of play for its own sake, and works for the promotion of physical activity for the largest possible proportion of persons in any given group, in forms suitable to individual needs and capacities, under leadership and environmental conditions that foster health, physical efficiency and the development of good citizenship.

"To accomplish this ideal for women and girls, it aims:

1. To promote programs of physical activities for all members of given social groups rather than for a limited number chosen for their physical prowess.
2. To protect athletics from exploitation for the enjoyment of the spectator or for the athletic reputation or commercial advantage of any instituion or organization.
3. To stress enjoyment of the sport and the development of sportsmanship, and to minimize the emphasis placed on individual accomplishment and the winning of championships.
4. To eliminate types and systems of competition which put the emphasis upon individual accomplishment and winning rather than upon stressing the enjoyment of the sport and the development of sportsmanship among the many.
5. To discourage sensational publicity, to guide publicity along educational lines and to stress through it the sport rather than the individual or group competitor.
6. To put well-trained and properly qualified women in immediate charge of athletic and other physical education activities.
7. To avoid countenancing the sacrifice of an individual's health for the sake of participation in athletic competition."

The question of the Olympic Games is a vital one. In 1932 these games will be held in San Francisco. Already the organizers of the American teams are working. They plan to enter the junior and senior high schools and the colleges of the country and select individuals to enter intensive training, under men coaches, for Olympic events. Do we want this selection, this intensive training of the "stars"? Or do we want equal opportunity for every girl in the country to benefit by athletic games and sports?

Miss Ethel Perrin, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Women's Division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation, in an article in "Sportsmanship," says:

"The coming glory of the American Olympiad throws, not light, but a cloud of darkness over a program that is as wide as the nation. It is black with menace to progress in athletics for girls. You will hear many arguments, many clever phrases in defense of the combing of junior and senior high schools for possible material. You will hear sportsmanship spoken of. Perhaps you will ask yourselves 'sportmanship for whom?' For a few hundred or for millions? You will hear that the interest in athletics for women will be increased. In whom will it be increased? In those who are willing to exploit the girls? Yes, certainly. In the girls selected for special training? Yes. In the 'dead wood' whom the selective program has cast aside? Hardly. I think those millions of school girls will not feel any particular enthusiasm for sport. I think their ardor for athletics as a great source of recreation and happiness will be cooled.

"Further, when you hear that interest in athletics for women will be increased you may care to ask, 'What kind of interest?' Will it be the interest that has the welfare and happiness of the girls at heart? Or will it have the success of the Olympic games at heart? How much will it be concerned with the individual girls? How much will it consider what the ultimate effect on them will be? Very little. And for the rest, the great mass, it will not care at all. It will already have disposed of them—'dead wood.' But

they are not 'dead wood.' They are normal, adolescent American school girls, who have a right to the opportunity for athletics. Many of them will be told that the training of Olympic teams takes nothing away from the girls who are not on the teams, that their program goes on just the same. Perhaps it does, but they know and you know that it is, comparatively speaking, an inferior program. They are, so to speak, getting an athletic diet of leftovers. Another fallacious argument which I, at least, have heard, maintains: 'Girls want it. God bless them—they shall have it.' We might as well approve of giving matches to a child or of giving ice cream to one child while all the others watch him eat it.'"

It is a challenge to the women of the world. Shall we over-develop a few "star" athletes, or shall girls and women have equal opportunities for recreation? Shall we allow men's organizations to control and exploit, to train and to administrate, rather than place trained women, who are sympathetic with the modern program of sports and athletics, in direct supervision of girls and women? Shall girls and women as a whole be served, or shall a few individuals be exploited?

More Equal Rights Measures in the States

REPORTS of widespread activity in pressing for action on specific Equal Rights measures in State Legislatures are received at National Headquarters of the National Woman's Party from various State branches.

The seven women in the Vermont Legislature are co-operating with the Vermont State Branch of the National Woman's Party in working for Equal Rights measures. Charlotte Vaughan writes that they will introduce and work for the bills for equal guardianship of children, equal pay for teachers, and the right of the wife to her separate earnings.

In Colorado, too, a woman member of the Legislature with courage and initiative is working with the Colorado State Branch of the Woman's Party for Equal Rights between men and women. Representative Helen Beatty Noland has introduced a bill establishing Equal Rights between men and women in all respects in Colorado. She has the complete support of Representative King, who is chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to which the measure was referred. Senator Elliott has introduced the bill in the State Senate.

Dr. Margaret Long of Denver writes that she is helping Representative Noland plan a hearing for the measure. Rowena Dashwood Graves of Colorado Springs, secretary of the Colorado Branch, recently went to Denver to confer with Representative Noland and Bertha W. Fowler, chairman of the Colorado Branch and member of the National Council of the Woman's Party.

The Massachusetts State Branch has recently participated in two committee hearings asking Equal Rights between men and women in specific statutes. On February 13, representatives of the National Woman's Party appeared before a committee to urge that the law prohibiting women from working between 10 P. M. and 6 A. M. be changed to apply to men and women, substituting the word "person" for "woman" wherever it appears in the bill. There is a bill before the Massachusetts Legislature which would make the law still more drastic by prohibiting women from working between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Maude Williams of New York, a member of the Industrial Council of the National Woman's Party and of Typographical Union No. 6, New York, declared that the American Federation of Labor is neglecting the interests of women in its efforts to protect jobs for men. Labor leaders became interested in protecting the health of women in industry only when women became efficient in performing jobs usually held by men, Miss Williams said.

A hearing on the bill for equal guardianship of children was scheduled to be held before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on February 19, but no reports have been received as this issue of EQUAL RIGHTS goes to press.

Marie F. Lockwood, legislative chairman of the Delaware State Branch, writes that Representative George McIntire of Newcastle County introduced on February 9 the legal domicile bill, providing separate domicile for married women. The bill has been endorsed by the Women's Joint Legislative Committee of Delaware, and its form and purpose have been approved by Robert M. Nichols of the Newcastle County bar, said to be "unquestionably Delaware's ablest constitutional lawyer."

Other States in which branches of the Woman's Party are working for Equal Rights measures include:

New York, where the branch is supporting bills providing for equal guardianship as regards services and earnings of minor children and actions for damages resulting from seduction of a child or injury or death; separate domicile for the married woman in regard to voting and office-holding; jury service; exemption of restaurant workers from the provisions of the law barring women from night work;

Delaware, where the branch is supporting a bill for separate domicile for the married woman for the purposes of voting, office-holding, taxation, testacy, intestacy, and jury service; and repeal of the law which allows women to be exempted from jury service merely upon request;

Nebraska, where the branch is working for a measure making women eligible to jury service on equal terms with men;

Arizona, where the branch is introducing bills giving equal pay to women teachers and making women eligible for jury service.

Press Comment

Too Valuable to Lose

Evening Express, Los Angeles, Cal., January 11, 1929.

IF the ancient Capitol prison at Washington were nothing more than another old building, its wrecking to make place for a new Supreme Court building would be commendable progress. But the Capitol prison, across the grounds from the Capitol, is a great deal more than an old building. It is the very embodiment of many of the stirring chapters in the country's history. It stands for so much that is impressed upon the record of our national life that its destruction would seem like tearing out pages upon which are written the story of some of the country's most dramatic incidents.

When the British in the war of 1812 and 1813 had applied the torch to the Capitol, and the President and Congress fled from Washington, upon their return and when the Capitol underwent repairs, this building became the temporary Capitol and meeting place of Congress. Here President Monroe, author of the Monroe Doctrine, took the oath of office. The building in this time of need housed the Government of the United States.

Later as a fashionable rooming and boarding house it was the abode of Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun, among others of the historically notable, and it was the last shelter of Calhoun, for in this house he died, only a few days after his memorable appearance in Congress, wrapped in blankets, a dying man come to warn the nation that war or disunion would be the inevitable consequence of the growing slavery agitation. And during the Civil War, so dramatically foretold,

the house became the Capitol prison, in which were confined men and women whose names stand for much in the story of the making of a nation.

Too few such mementos have been preserved. As a people we impoverish posterity to gain present convenience. We destroy those things that would keep alive and warm the sentiment that inspired the forefathers to their great deeds. The old Capitol prison, so long as it stands, will remain a reminder of what was endured for the sake of liberty and union. Its lesson is too valuable to lose. The Supreme Court should find another site for its modern building.

The Average American Housewife

New York Herald-Tribune, February 3, 1929.

"REPORTS that modern homework is easy are mostly exaggerated," says Hildegarde Kneeland of the Federal Department of Agriculture. She adds that she has made a "survey" and that the average American housewife devotes fifty-one hours a week to her tasks and has no soft snap.

The average American housewife, we rise to remark, does not exist any more than the mythical mother who maintains the race by producing three and two-tenths children. The "American housewife" includes women who get their husbands' breakfasts, make the beds and shake the rugs, then go out to do a full day's work in the office and return to get supper; it includes delicatessen wives and contract-bridge wives, wives who do most of the baking for the church social as well as for their own homes, wives who consider the job of bossing a servant rather too much work, and all sorts and varieties of farm wives.

The real old-fashioned American housewife would consider a fifty-one-hour week not much more than a half time job. She got up in time to heat the coffee before the men went out to milk the cows at 4.30 o'clock; she baked and boiled for an army of hired men, swept and made beds for all of them, nursed a biennial baby and made over her own and her husband's clothes for a whole parade of odd-sized children, taught them their home lessons and superintend their play, made candles and clothes, weeded the vegetable garden, and in spare moments nursed a few flowers here and there, and after supper dishes were washed, along about nine o'clock, she sat down to darn her husband's socks and sew buttons on his shirts. On Sundays she got up extra early in order to have an extra big dinner ready in the oven when she got back from church.

No statistics can convince us that the modern farm wife averages as much work as her mother. The very phrase "average American housewife" puts us in a state of indignant skepticism. Miss Kneeland might as well make a survey of the average American statistic.

An English View of "Political Wives"

From Time and Tide (England), January 4, 1929.

THE announcement that Mrs. Dalton has been adopted by the Divisional Labor Party as Labor candidate for Bishop Auckland in the pending by-election, as the *locum tenens* of her husband, is rather disquieting. Mrs. Dalton herself is an excellent candidate. A university woman, able, popular, with considerable political experience, there is no doubt that she is just the kind of woman who ought to be in Parliament. But the growing practice of wives contesting elections in their husbands' interest is one which should not be encouraged. Dr. Hugh Dalton is now the member for Peckham. He has been adopted already as prospective candidate for Bishop Auckland at the general election. If Mrs. Dalton takes her seat in Parliament — and there is every possibility that she will do so in a constituency which has for some time been a Labor stronghold—she will retire at the end of this Parliament in favor of her husband. It is a regrettable arrangement, and one which savours far too much of the "political wife," who, we hoped, was growing obsolescent in these days when women can take a first-hand interest in politics; and Mrs. Dalton is too good a candidate to have the shadow of this old evil cast over her career.

Women in Aviation

The World, New York City, February 13, 1929.

MORE and more it becomes apparent that the modern woman is making a place for herself in the sky. Within the past three months the woman's flight endurance record has been boosted from the 8 hours 6 minutes peak set by Viola Gentry to the 17 hours 5 minutes and 37 seconds maximum established by Viola Trout last Monday. It is noteworthy that thirteen years elapsed before Chamberlain and Acosta doubled the twenty-four hours endurance record set by the Germans in 1914, although it must be conceded that the comparative slowness in the rise of the record curve was due not to lack of endurance on the part of men, but rather to the technical limitations of their motors.

Still, it cannot be denied that women are showing a remarkable ability in piloting, an occupation not so long ago regarded as the birthright of daredevils. What seems most astonishing at first thought is the stamina they have shown. Yet stamina, after all, is a quality which has been demonstrated by women since the earliest days of aeronautics. There was, for example, Harriet Quimby, one of the earliest of American pilots, who flew across the Channel in 1912, only to be killed a short time later; there was Ruth Law, who broke the world's long-distance record by flying from Chicago to Binghamton; and so on, down to Lady Heath, Lady Baily and Amelia Earhart of today, who have crossed oceans and spanned continents.

In a sport that rigorously tests to the limit the supposed superior stamina of the male, these women have shown the stuff of champions.

Feminist Notes

Home Builder

MARY L. LEWIS of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a wife and mother of several children, has built and sold 150 homes in the last twelve years. She attends to every detail of the building, from the attic to the basement.

"But the real highlight of this success story," comments Allene Sumner of the *Newspaper Enterprise Association* in her daily column, "The Woman's Day," "is that instead of saying, 'If I only had time and weren't married, I'd build houses,' she built 'em."

Father Gets the Prize

THE *Legislative Counsellor,* official organ of the Women's Legislative Council of the State of Washington, reports that an English agricultural society recently awarded to a Mr. S. Clifton a prize for having the largest number of children under 14 years old in his district. The *Counsellor* quotes the *Woman's Leader* (England) as congratulating Mr. Clifton "on his fine achievement," and venturing "to hope that his health has not been impaired by the strain of these successive confinements."

Physician to Fishes

DR. IDA MELLEN of the New York Aquarium is probably the only woman in the country who practices the profession of physician to fishes, says the *Medical Women's Journal.*

Alimony for Husbands

JUDGE JOSEPH SABATH of Chicago has recently written his twenty-fifth alimony provision for a husband, says the *Legislative Counsellor* (Washington). Did some one ask if the Equal Rights Amendment would make women liable to pay alimony?

Women in Yale Medical School

THE School of Medicine of Yale University, which has been open to women only since 1925, has, according to its last announcement, thirteen women students. Six women physicians have gained a position on the faculty, one as instructor in pathology and surgery, another as assistant in pathology, while four teach in the clinical department. One has the position of assistant clinical professor of obstetrics and gynecology, one assistant clinical professor of pediatrics, and two clinical instructors in pediatrics.

Against "Sex Elections"

THE German section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is protesting against the division of voters according to sex in Germany. The organization announces the support of the German Minister of the Interior in the campaign to revise all those paragraphs in the election law which violate the constitutional guarantee of a secret ballot in order to avoid "sex elections" in the future.

Woman Chief Engineer

PILAR CAREAGA, daughter of the Count of Cadagua, has been appointed engineering chief of the Northern Railway after qualifying as a locomotive engineer.

She is now studying the operation of trains between the capital and the French frontier.

News from the Field

Colorado Branch Broadcasts

THE Colorado State Branch of the National Woman's Party is broadcasting for a 15-minute period from Station KFUM, Colorado Springs, every other Tuesday night. Susan H. B. Gray, treasurer of the Colorado Branch of the National Woman's Party, is in charge of the broadcasting.

Hindu Leader at Headquarters

A TEA in honor of Sarojini Naidy, Hindu leader and co-worker with Ghandi, was given at National Headquarters of the National Woman's Party on Sunday, February 17.

Gains for South African Suffrage

THE National Association of Portuguese Women, which recently was organized, is planning to present an airplane to Maria Teixeira Braza, Portuguese woman flier, who hopes to make a flight from Lisbon to New York. The association expects to raise the funds largely through contribution from women.

Washington Women's Program

THE Woman's Legislative Council of the State of Washington is seeking the following legislation during the present session of the legislature, among numerous welfare and educational measures:

Increased aid for children (the *Legislative Counsellor,* official organ of the Council, never refers to this as "mothers' pensions), including State aid for dependent, normal children;

Amendment of the marriage laws for greater equality;

Amendment of the community property laws so that husband and wife shall have partnership privileges and duties in possesion and control of all that is now defined as community property, both real and personal.

The Federal program of the Council includes the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment "as the shortest route to equality," and the amendment of the Cable Act to place the married woman on exactly the same plane before the law as the married man now occupies.

Two Million Dollar Fund

Treasurer's Report

EMMA WOLD, *Treasurer*
NETTIE TRAIL, C. P. A., *Auditor*

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to February 1, 1929, $1,470,063.59.

Contributions, membership and other receipts, February 1 to 16, 1929:

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, N. Y.	$5,075.00
Mrs. Valentine Winters, Ohio	100.00
Mrs. Stephen Pell, N. Y.	100.00
Dr. Minerva Blair Pontius, Ind	50.00
Mrs. Mary McGlone, N. Y.	2.00
Miss Esther McLaughlin, N. Y.	1.00
Per Maryland Branch: (Maryland Branch retaining dues in excess of 25 cents)	
Miss Mary A. Campbell	.25
Mrs. Howard North (two years)	.50
Mrs. S. L. Mann	.25
Mrs. Laura E. McClelland	.25
Mrs. Thomas Cutty	.25
Miss Lillie Fortenbaugh	.25
Mrs. Anne Wittkopf	.25
Miss Florence Hanna	.25
Mrs. Ellen J. Sheckells	.25
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Mrs. E. Price Grace	.25
Mrs. John Taylor	.25
Mrs. S. Louise Hopkins	.25
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Mrs. Donald R. Hooker	.25
Miss Anna E. E. Schneider	.25
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Miss Emilie A. Doetsch	.25
Mrs. Louis K. Gutman	.25
Mrs. Charlotte Harmon	.25
Mrs. Clara Frainie (two years)	.50
Mrs. Mary E. Peach	.25
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Miss Helen Elizabeth Brown	.25
Mrs. Charles Heintzeman	.25
Mrs. A. M. Taylor	.25
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Mrs. Jane P. Philipp	.25
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Miss Kathryn Miller	.25
Mrs. Hennie Strouse	.25
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Mrs. Raymond Pawley	.25
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Dr. Lillian K. P. Farrar	.25
Miss Marguerite Raef	.25
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Mrs. Florence Miller Wray	.25
Mrs Maud L. Bull	.25
Maryland Branch	25.00
Miss Laura M. Berrien, Ga.	10.00
Mrs. Harvey W Wiley, D. C.	10.00
Miss Emma Wold, Ore.	5.00
Miss Eva F. Long, Ill.	1.00
Miss Louise Hammond, Mich.	10.00
Miss Lavinia Dock, Pa.	5.00
Mrs. Lucy Cooper Shaw, D. C.	1.25
Miss Jane Hall Meier, N. Y.	5.00
Miss Josephine Casey, Mex.	1.00
Refund	.30
Rent of rooms at Headquarters	613.08
Total receipts, February 1 to 16, 1929	$6,049.88
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to February 16, 1929	$1,476,113.47

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